

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #53, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 5, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1,315,600**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

(Includes approximately 6,700 displaced persons in Abyei Area)

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – September 4, 2014

**99,600**

Total Number of Individuals Seeking Refuge at U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Compounds

UNMISS – September 3, 2014

**1,216,000**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

UNMISS – September 3, 2014; OCHA – September 4, 2014

**451,900\***

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

*\*Including an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan*

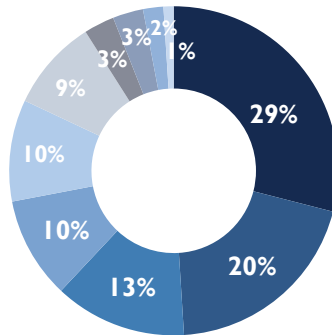
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – September 2014

**243,200**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – September 2014

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene
- Logistics & Relief Supplies
- Health
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund
- Agriculture & Food Security
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems
- Shelter & Settlements

## USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
- Local and Regional Food Procurement
- Other

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Relief agencies focus on drainage improvements to address flooding at the UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu town, Unity State
- Food and nutrition assistance mitigate food insecurity in some areas; concerns for risk of deteriorating conditions in 2015 persist

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$110,000,000
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$327,400,000
USAID/AFR <sup>3</sup>	\$14,200,000
State/PRM <sup>4</sup>	\$122,512,490

**\$574,112,490**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

**\$636,368,551**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS—INCLUDES FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Relief agencies continue efforts to improve drainage systems at the UNMISS PoC site in Bentiu, where renewed flooding is affecting already difficult living conditions for internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- The IPC Technical Working Group released an updated food security classification on August 26, indicating that most areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states remain at Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity and food and nutrition assistance have mitigated food insecurity in hard-to-reach areas of Unity.<sup>5</sup> However, renewed fighting could negatively affect the tenuous food security situation.
- A second barge convoy carrying humanitarian commodities is preparing to depart Juba town, Central Equatoria State, to supply food assistance to vulnerable populations along the White Nile River, the U.N. and relief actors report. The first successful humanitarian convoy since the conflict began traveled from Juba to Upper Nile in mid-August.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> USAID's Bureau for Africa (USAID/AFR)

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

<sup>5</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

## **INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS**

- Fighting and food insecurity in South Sudan since December 15, 2013, have displaced nearly 1.8 million people, according to the U.N. Of the total, more than 1.3 million people are internally displaced and approximately 451,900 people have sought refuge in neighboring countries.
  - The security situation remains tense in conflict-affected areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, with recent reports of general insecurity in and around Bentiu, explosions in Upper Nile's Renk town, and clashes around Upper Nile's Nasir town, according to the U.N. As concerns of an imminent attack on Bentiu persist, the IDP population at the Bentiu PoC site increased from approximately 40,600 to nearly 47,200 in recent weeks.
  - A U.N.-contracted helicopter associated with UNMISS crashed near Bentiu on August 26 during a routine cargo flight from Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, killing three crew members and injuring another, the U.N. reports. Following the crash, the U.N. temporarily suspended humanitarian flights to and from Bentiu. The U.N. has launched an investigation into the cause of the crash.
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## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES**

- Persistent heavy rains and associated flooding at the Bentiu PoC site has led to a further deterioration of living conditions for IDPs in recent weeks. The flooding resulted in the collapse of latrines, further reducing IDPs' access to sanitation facilities, according to the U.N. Humanitarian agencies continue to support the construction of a drainage system to reduce flooding in the PoC site and have reported a notable decrease in water levels due to the drainage improvements.
  - In an effort to reach populations in hard-to-reach areas, mobile rapid response teams had provided humanitarian assistance to more than 916,000 people in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states as of August 29, the U.N. reports. For example, in late August, a U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)-led rapid response team—including International Aid Services, Médecins Sans Frontières, and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP)—provided education, food, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to vulnerable populations in Unity's Ngop village, near Bentiu. The mission ascertained that no humanitarian organizations were working in Ngop prior to the assessment. In addition, rapid response teams distributed food assistance to more than 16,900 people in Kiech Kon village, Upper Nile.
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## **AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION**

- After convening in late July to assess new information gathered during nutrition and food security assessments from May–July, the IPC Technical Working Group released an updated July/August food security classification on August 26. According to the assessment, most areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile remain at Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity. The update concludes that humanitarian food and nutrition assistance have mitigated food insecurity in some areas of Unity, particularly in Rubkona, Leer, southern Mayendit, and Panyijar counties, where food insecurity levels reduced from Emergency to Crisis.
- While the availability of green harvests in August and the main harvests in October are expected to improve food security in the short term, projected reduced harvests, significant disruptions to trade flows and market activities, and near exhaustion of coping mechanisms raise concerns for food security conditions in 2015.
- To triangulate preliminary findings from a July 2014 rapid assessment that indicated up to 30 percent of households in parts of Unity's Koch and Mayendit counties may not have planted crops in 2014, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the U.S. Geological Survey analyzed and compared satellite imagery data from 2012 and 2014. The analysis confirmed that the total area planted in these areas in 2014 had decreased by at least 30 percent from 2012. The reduction of planted crops is likely to result in decreased food availability and consumption in the coming months. The analysis confirms the need for continued food distributions and relief assistance for vulnerable populations in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas across the country.
- USAID/FFP partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) distributed 970 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to more than 48,000 food-insecure people in Bor South and Twic East counties, Jonglei, in June and July, CRS reports.

CRS also provided high-energy biscuits to nearly 1,300 IDP children in Jonglei's Akobo County. In addition, USAID/FFP assistance supported CRS's efforts to prepare for the upcoming growing season and strengthen livelihoods by providing seeds and tools for approximately 36,000 people in Akobo, Bor South, Nyirol, and Uror counties, Jonglei.

- WFP opened a third logistics base in western Ethiopia for cross-border humanitarian operations into South Sudan on August 25, the U.N. reports. Two airdrop-capable aircrafts will operate from the new base in Jimma town, Oromiya Region, supplementing current airdrop and airlift operations from Ethiopia's Gambella and Benishangul Gumuz regions. As of August 25, WFP had transported—by air, river, and road—approximately 18,000 MT of food commodities via the Ethiopia–South Sudan corridor, feeding an estimated 300,000 people for three months.
- A humanitarian barge convoy is preparing to depart Juba to supply emergency food assistance to food-insecure areas along the White Nile River, the U.N. reports. The barges follow a successful convoy in mid-August, which delivered approximately 1,200 MT of WFP-procured food commodities to Upper Nile's Malakal and Melut towns for displaced and conflict-affected populations.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

- Although the number of cholera cases in South Sudan continues to increase, totaling more than 6,000 confirmed or suspected cases reported between April 23 and August 31, transmission rates have slowed significantly and the risk of a continued outbreak is decreasing, according to the U.N. Overall, the cholera trend is on the decline in all 13 counties where health officials have confirmed cases of cholera since late April. However, health actors and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) Ministry of Health (MoH) continue efforts to strengthen cholera prevention and control activities to solidify gains, with a new cluster of cases that emerged in Lobonok payam, Juba County, in late August, highlighting the ongoing public health concern.
- At IDP sites across the country, acute respiratory infection, acute watery diarrhea, and malaria remain the main causes of morbidity, according to the GoRSS MoH and the U.N. Health actors are particularly concerned regarding the increased risk of malaria as the rainy season continues. Between August 18 and 24, health actors reported nearly 3,400 cases of malaria at IDP sites in South Sudan, with the highest concentration of identified cases in Akoka County, Upper Nile; Awerial County, Lakes State; and the U.N. House PoC site in Juba. In response, USAID/OFDA partner the Mentor Initiative is conducting vector control activities at IDP sites in Mingkaman town, Awerial, and relief agencies are implementing ongoing malaria prevention and control measures, such as distribution and promotion of insecticide-treated mosquito nets and early detection and treatment of malaria cases.
- Through the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), USAID/OFDA is providing approximately \$119,300 to local NGO Health Link South Sudan to deliver emergency health care assistance to IDPs sheltering at the Topping PoC site in Juba. Health Link South Sudan will maintain health care services during the interim period while the voluntary relocation of IDPs from the Topping PoC site to the U.N. House PoC 3 site continues. With the RRF support, Health Link South Sudan will also provide health education, implement vaccination programs, strengthen early warning disease surveillance, and enhance response systems to monitor disease outbreaks at Topping.

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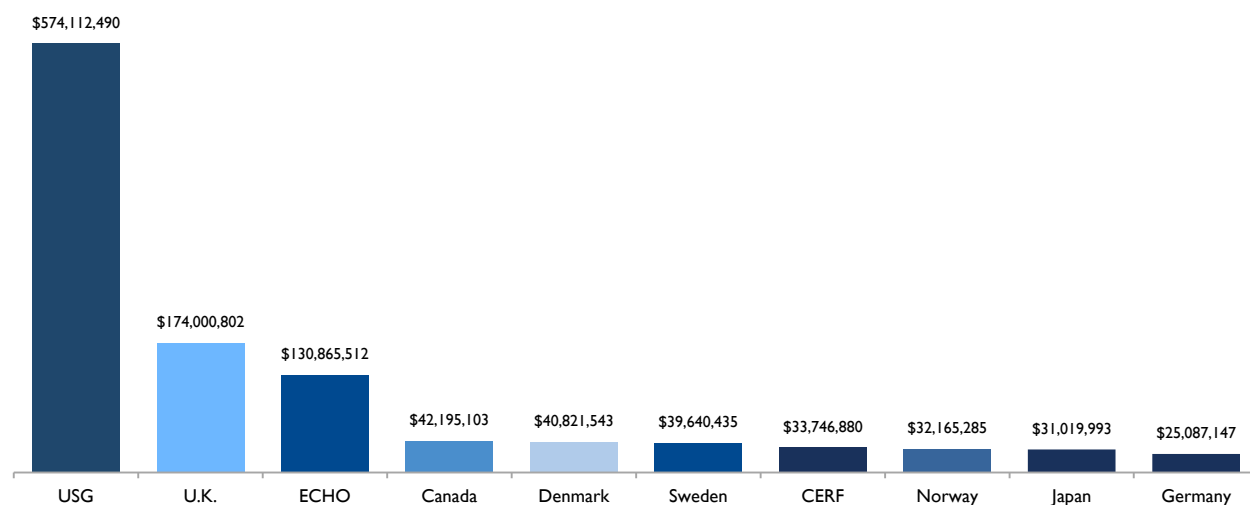
## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided more than \$963 million—approximately 53.5 percent of the \$1.8 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. At a May 19–20 conference in Oslo, Norway, donor countries pledged more than \$600 million in new funding for humanitarian response efforts in South Sudan and neighboring countries. As of September 5, donors had committed 78 percent of the Oslo pledges.
- The European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) recently announced an additional contribution of 5 million euros—approximately \$6.6 million—to UNICEF for relief operations in South Sudan. The new funding will support UNICEF's countrywide efforts to provide nutrition and

food assistance, psychosocial and family tracing services, vaccines, and improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to conflict-affected children.

- The Government of Germany provided an additional 750,000 euros—approximately \$990,000—to WFP on August 24 to support humanitarian assistance for refugees in Ethiopia. The funding will largely support efforts to provide urgently needed food assistance to South Sudanese sheltering at refugee camps in Ethiopia, where an average of 1,000 South Sudanese refugees are arriving each day.
- During a visit to South Sudan on September 2, U.K. Department for International Development (DFID) Minister Lynne Featherstone announced an additional contribution of 30 million British Pounds—approximately \$49.8 million—to address humanitarian needs arising from the crisis. The funding will support organizations currently providing relief assistance to South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda.

## 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of September 5, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year. U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2014 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2013.

## CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan.
- The GoRSS declared independence on July 9, 2011, after a January 9, 2011, referendum on self-determination stipulated in the CPA. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba, the capital city of South Sudan.
- Insecurity, landmines, and limited transportation and communication infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across South Sudan, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need, particularly in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile.
- On October 24, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Susan D. Page re-declared a disaster in South Sudan due to the ongoing complex emergency caused by population displacement, returnee inflows from Sudan, continued armed conflict, and perennial environmental shocks—including flooding—that compound humanitarian needs.
- On December 15, clashes erupted in the capital city, Juba, between factions within the GoRSS and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict with Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states representing the primary areas of fighting and displacement. Due to the unrest, the U.S. Embassy in Juba initially ordered the departure of non-emergency USG personnel from South Sudan. On December 20, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), now based in Juba, to lead the USG response to the developing crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.

### USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/US)	Nutrition	Abyei Area, Countrywide	\$1,205,012
AAH/US	WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State	\$4,000,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes	\$3,250,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection	Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap State	\$1,458,595
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei	\$3,586,439
CRS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,618,893
Concern	Nutrition	Unity	\$721,848
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Fleet Forum	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$72,311
Food for the Hungry (FH)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,535,793
GOAL	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$5,016,057
IMA World Health	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,638,258
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,702,935
IOM	RRF	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
IOM	WASH	Unity	\$2,143,777
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$1,637,966
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,285,477

International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection, WASH	Unity	\$2,747,255
Medair	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide, Upper Nile	\$4,810,889
Mentor	Health	Abyei Area, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,979,450
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,986,516
Samaritan's Purse	WASH	Unity	\$3,417,140
Solidarités	WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$775,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$828,787
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$2,700,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$11,800,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Nutrition	Unity	\$1,025,881
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,101,949
	Program Support		\$1,516,785
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$110,000,000</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	46,363 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$322,400,000
UNICEF	590 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$327,400,000</b>

<b>USAID/AFR</b>			
Planned activities	Education, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,200,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/AFR ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$14,200,000</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$31,900,000
IMC	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Mentor	Health	Upper Nile	\$309,538
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$86,500,000
U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Infrastructure	Unity	\$1,502,952
World Vision	Multi-Sector Assistance	Western Equatoria	\$800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$122,512,490</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$574,112,490</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 5.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

## **PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)